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10/542,920	07/20/2005	Min-Kyum Kim	20040-00009	5735

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JHK Law
PO Box 1078
La Canada, CA 91012-1078

EXAMINER
LESPERANCE, JEAN E

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>20 July 2005</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.　　2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-14</u> is/are pending in the application.

　　4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-14</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>20 July 2005</u> is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

　　Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

　　Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

　　a)☒ All　b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

　　　1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

　　　2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

　　　3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

　　* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
　　Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
　　Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   The application filed July 20, 2005 is presented for examination and claims 1-14

are presented.

Specification

2.   This application does not contain an abstract of the disclosure as required by 37

CFR 1.72(b). An abstract on a separate sheet is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being unpatentable over

PCT Application No. 02052816 by ("Kim").

Regarding claim 1, Kim teaches the time interval is fixed (for example, as 1

second) so as to recognize successively pressing a button twice within the

corresponding time as two successive strokes and successively pressing a button twice

at a time longer than the corresponding time as two discrete strokes (page 5, lines 21-

24); one is that the system first interprets a specific input value as a simple code (i.e.,

the first step of using SIM, or applying the short-cut input mode as the basic input

mode), and without any simple code corresponding to the input value, the system then

recognizes it as a full code (i.e., the second step of using FIM); and the other is that the

system first checks whether a specific input value forms a full code (i.e., the first step of

using FIM, or applying the full input mode as the basic input mode), and if the input value does not form a full code, the system then recognizes the input value as a simple code (i.e., the second step of using SIM). First interpretation of an input value as a simple code is applying the "short-cut input mode" as the basic input mode, while first interpretation of an input value as a full code is applying the "full input mode" as the basic input mode (page 45, lines 17-28); and the short-cut input mode designated as a basic input mode, the system initially recognizes an input value after selection of the "short-cut/full" control as a full code. The "short-cut/full" control can be selected before or after entry of the target word, but for the case of this control, it may be more convenient for the control to be Selected before target word (page 46, lines 25-30).

Regarding claim 2, Kim teaches the user is allowed to input almost all words including those nonexistent in the dictionary as well as predefined words; (2) the user can designate simple codes for the use of SIM on commonly used words or phrases as he/she desires (either partially associated simple codes or fully associated simple codes); (3) the user can designate partially associated simple codes to dramatically reduce the stroke count of the input; and word-based initial codes are assigned for phrases as well as words (page 50, lines 23-29).

Regarding claim 3, Kim teaches when the user enters an aspirated consonant by CPM, the system discriminates the aspirated consonant without ambiguity (ambiguity between full codes, i.e., first ambiguity). But, ambiguity may occur while entering an aspirated consonant with three strokes of the button arranged for the corresponding basic consonant. The same applies to the case of a tense consonant. That is, the user

may enter an aspirated consonant by CPM or the hiding repeat selection method on the same keypad (page 29, lines 27-32).

Regarding claim 4, Kim teaches the tense consonant control and the two consonants not assigned to the eight buttons (expediently, referred to as "8 button excluded consonants" or "the consonants out of 8 button" or "10-8 consonants" or simply "-8 consonants") are grouped in groups of two. The vowel elements are entered with one stroke of the corresponding button, and the control or excluded consonants assigned together are entered with two strokes of the corresponding button (that is, by the Repeat Selection Method).The vowel element "." is assigned to the button [0], which is similar in shape to the vowel element ".", and a mark is given in the numeral "0" for simple arrangement on the button (otherwise, no mark is given in the numeral because the user can readily recognize it). The vowel element ":" is assigned to the button [8], which is similar in shape to the vowel element ":", and a mark is given in the numeral "8" (otherwise, no mark is given in the numeral because the user can readily recognize it) to explicitly assign only one character to one button (page 31, lines 6-13); in the full input mode designated as a basic input mode, the system initially recognizes an input value after selection of the "short-cut/full" control as a simple code and provides to the user a target word corresponding to the input value with reference to the index. Likewise, ~n the short-cut input mode designated as a basic input mode, the system initially recognizes an input value after selection of the "short-cut/full" control as a full code. The "short-.cut/full" control can be selected before or after entry of the target word, but for the case of this control, it may be more convenient for the control to be Selected

before target word, and operators used in the calculation function can be assigned to the addition, subtraction, multiplication and division buttons and selected by the (hiding) repeat selection method. This makes the use of the fact that operators (binomial operators) frequently used in the calculation mode rarely repeat. For example, 2++1 is nonexistent. 24 is exploded as 2xx4, so that the "square" operator is selected with two strokes of the multiplication (x) button (column 66, lines 15-20).

Regarding claims 5 and 6, Kim teaches when applying CIM in the short-cut input mode designated as a basic input mode, the system checks whether every input code value is identical to the input value listed in the index, and recognizes the input code value as a predetermined full code of FIM at the time when there is no word matching the input value (page 47, lines 9-13); the second and third input values of all syllables by the full code should be constant in using BRSM, which is illustrated in FIG. 4-2. If such a regulation is infringed, the input values are regarded as simple codes. When tense consonants can be processed through a combination of basic consonants, the associated criterion applies to all cases where BRSM is used (page 47, lines 20-25).

Regarding claims 7-10, Kim teaches the predetermined time may be the same as the "discrete stroke delay time" as mentioned in the prior document and is preferably longer than the "discrete stroke delay time". For example, the input of "NI" is confirmed without activation of the word end function at the end of.2 seconds after the input of "NI" and the system returns to the "start of word" state. This delay time is called "Delay Time for Temporary Cancellation of Language Restriction (DTTCLR)" and is preferably set by the user (page 84, line 30 to page 85, line 4).

Regarding claims 11 and 14, Kim teaches Successive Stroke Delay Time (SSDT) _ Discrete Stroke Delay Time (DSDT) Delay Time for Temporary Cancellation of Language Restriction (DTTCLR) The three delay times may be set to be the same. Preferably, the discrete stroke delay time is longer than the successive stroke delay time and the delay time for temporary cancellation of language restriction is longer than the discrete stroke delay time (page 85, lines 7-13).

Regarding claim 12, Kim teaches in the romanization of Chinese characters using. Roman character, the 21 initials are represented with a combination of 18 Roman characters and 16 finals are represented with a combination of 7 simple finals or a combination of Roman alphabet vowels and consonants (page 70, lines 5-9).

Regarding claim 13, Kim teaches the user can input simple codes even when the third server requests words or phrases other than simple codes, and the switching server interprets simple codes input by the user and sends the words or phrases corresponding to the simple codes to the third server, which does not store the simple codes and the words or phrases corresponding to the simple codes (page 99, lines 21-26); one is that the system first interprets a specific input value as a simple code (i.e., the first step of using SIM, or applying the short-cut input mode as the basic input mode), and without any simple code corresponding to the input value, the system then recognizes it as a full code (i.e., the second step of using FIM); and the other is that the system first checks whether a specific input value forms a full code (i.e., the first step of using FIM, or applying the full input mode as the basic input mode), and if the input value does not form a full code, the system then recognizes the input value as a simple

code (i.e., the second step of using SIM). First interpretation of an input value as a

simple code is applying the "short-cut input mode" as the basic input mode, while first

interpretation of an input value as a full code is applying the "full input mode" as the

basic input mode (page 45, lines 17-28).

Conclusion

4.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

ably examiner should be directed to Jean Lesperance whose telephone number is (571)

272-7692. The examiner can normally be reached on from Monday to Friday between

10:OOAM and 6:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Richard Hjerpe, can be reached on (571) 272-7691.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

(571) 273-8300 (for Technology Center 2600 only)

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal

drive, Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or

proceeding should be directed to the technology Center 2600 Customer Service Office

whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.

Jean Lesperance

Art Unit 2629

Date 1/31/2008

RICHARD HJERPE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600